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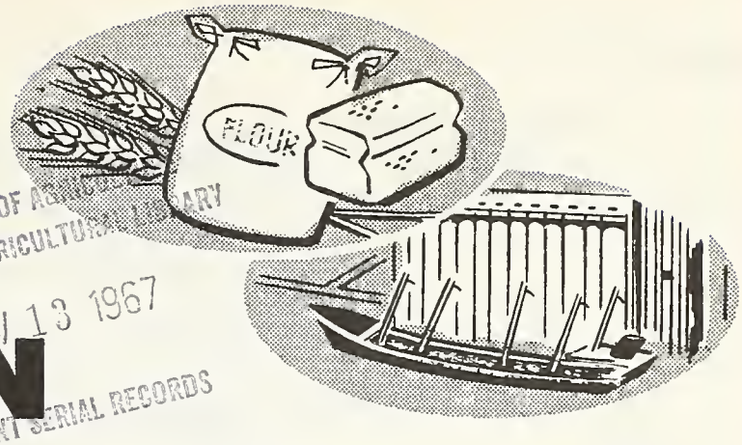

WHEAT SITUATION

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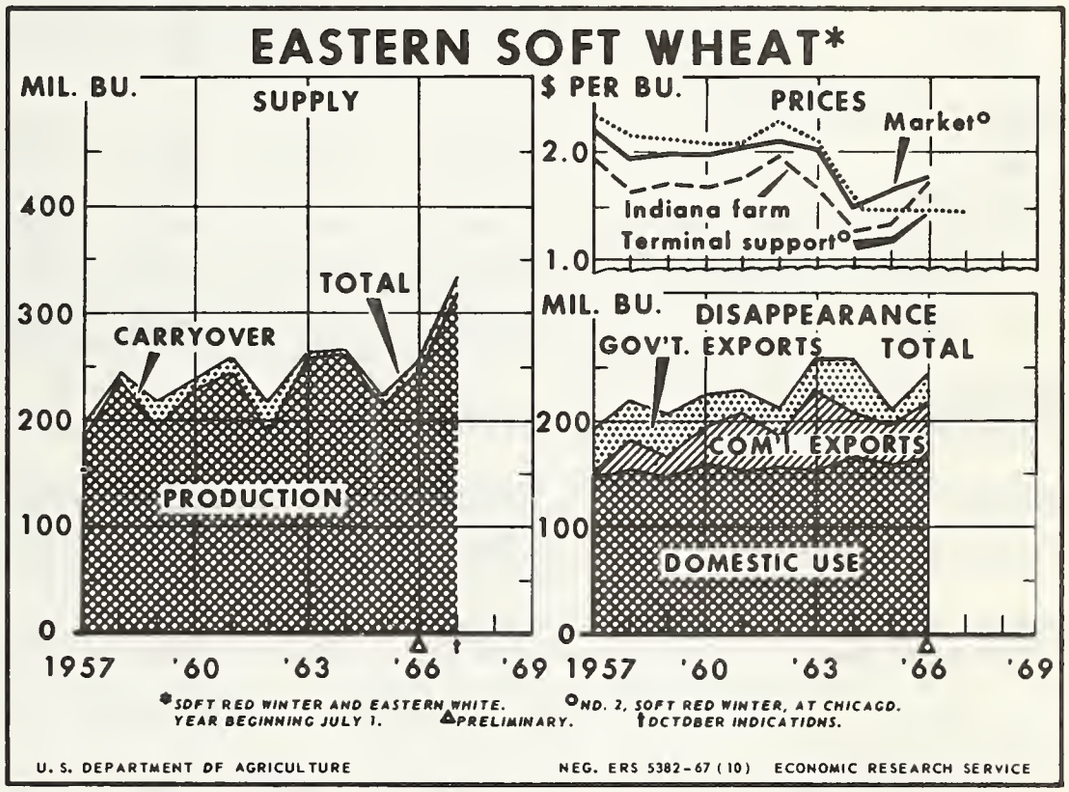
The total supply of soft wheat in the eastern United States is placed at a record 335 million bushels. Cookies, crackers, and pastries are the products most usually made from these wheats. Annual domestic disappearance of eastern soft wheats is fairly stable at around 150 to 160 million bushels. Thus, exports act as the mechanism for holding carryover stocks at moderate or negligible levels. Commercial exports fluctuate depending on the size and quality of Western Europe's crop--also soft wheat--and the U.S. export price of soft wheat versus that of hard winter, ordinary protein. Since much of the eastern soft wheat crop is not eligible for price support, prices are usually weak relative to the price support loan level.



IN THIS ISSUE

Situation and Outlook by Class
Per Capita Flour Consumption Declines
Near Record World Crop
Export Competition Stiffens
The Outlook for Rye

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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1 .--Wheat: Supply, distribution and prices, annual 1962-67
(revisions in food item based on 1963 Census of Manufactures)

Item	Year beginning July 1					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 projected
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Carryover, July 1	1,322.0	1,195.2	901.4	817.3	535.2	426
Production	1,092.0	1,146.8	1,283.4	1,315.6	1,310.6	1,554
Imports 2/	5.4	3.9	1.1	.9	1.8	1
Total	2,419.4	2,345.9	2,185.9	2,133.8	1,847.6	1,981
Domestic disappearance						
Food 3/	500.4	503.3	509.2	515.1	507.7	512
Seed	61.4	65.0	65.6	61.9	78.3	70
Industry	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	---
Feed (residual) 4/	18.5	20.0	68.7	154.1	92.8	100-125
On farms where grown	(16.1)	(15.2)	(31.4)	(41.7)	(24.6)	
Total	580.4	588.4	643.6	731.2	678.9	682-707
Available for Export and Carryover	1,839.0	1,757.5	1,542.3	1,402.6	1,168.7	1,274-1,299
Exports 2/	643.8	856.1	725.0	867.4	742.4	750
Total disappearance	1,224.2	1,444.5	1,368.6	1,598.6	1,421.3	1,432-1,457
Stocks, June 30	1,195.2	901.4	817.3	535.2	426.3	524-549
Private--"Free"	(6.0)	(19.7)	(97.0)	(194.8)	(221.9)	
	----- Dollars per bushel -----					
Price support						
National average loan rate	2.00	1.82	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25
Average certificate payment	---	5/.18	.43	.44	.59	.48
Season Average Price Received						
By all producers	2.04	1.85	1.37	1.35	1.63	
By program participants	2.04	2.03	1.80	1.79	2.22	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.
3/ Used for food in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad.
4/ Assumed to roughly approximate total amount used for feed, including amount used in mixed and processed feed.
5/ Includes 18 cents per bushel price support payment made to producers participating in voluntary diversion program in 1963.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 30, 1967

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SUMMARY

The autumn of 1967 finds wheat in both the United States and around the world in a substantially different position than that of a year ago. The U.S. wheat supply is larger than in 1966 while the world wheat crop is likely to be nearly as large as last year's record 10.3 billion bushels. In addition, the 1967 world crop is more evenly distributed among countries of the world than was the case in 1966. Coupled with, and partially the result of, the large world supply is the prospect for world trade approximating that of last year. Both the Soviet Union and Mainland China have reduced their purchases from year-ago levels. India is anticipating a large food grain crop after 2 years of drought-reduced harvests; however, wheat imports could well be higher than last year.

Current prospects for a large world supply and no commensurate increase in demand have brought lower prices both in the United States and in overseas markets. The net export (world) price for No. 1 Hard Winter wheat, ordinary protein, at Gulf Ports averaged 6 percent lower in July-September 1967 than during the same period a year earlier. The decline in the export price of soft wheats, particularly Soft Red, was even greater.

The pressure on world wheat prices brought announcement by the Canadian Government that for the 1967/68 marketing year, a special subsidy for wheat farmers will be paid. The Government will make up the difference between the announced minimum prices and the actual export prices. The minimum price announced by

the Canadian Government is the same as that under the International Grains Arrangement, which is expected to enter into force on July 1, 1968. Canadian wheat producers' incomes are tied to export prices, whereas U.S. producers receive marketing certificate payments in addition to returns from the market.

Except for durum wheat, which is in smaller supply, U.S. domestic prices during July-September were well below the high level reached during the same months in 1966. They reached their highest level of the 1966/67 marketing year at that time, reflecting concern over world wheat supplies which at first appeared short in light of anticipated needs.

Although lower than the year before, the July-September 1967 average farm price was 14 cents a bushel above the national average price support loan of $1.25 per bushel. Having withstood the effects of a record harvest, prices could show some increase. Barring an unexpected decline in exports from the estimated 750 million bushel level, it appears that the farm price for the entire year may average 10 to 15 percent above the loan.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in the United States during 1967/68 is expected to be the same as or slightly larger than last year's 680 million bushels. During July-September, domestic disappearance totaled 220 million bushels, about 25 percent above that of a year earlier. Feed use is running above that of a year ago and for the entire year may be somewhat greater than the 93 million bushels in 1966/67. Record-large corn and grain sorghum crops harvested this fall, with resulting lower prices, will tend to prevent any large increase in feeding of wheat. According to revised milling industry data, per capita flour consumption has apparently neither leveled off nor slowed in its decline as was earlier indicated. But with increasing population, food use of wheat may change little from a year ago.

Thus, with a record-large 1967 crop of 1,554 million bushels and total disappearance slightly above last year's 1,422 million bushels, the carryover on June 30, 1968, is expected to be somewhat larger than the 426 million of last summer.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will hold its annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference November 13-16 in Washington, D. C. The first day and a half of the program will focus on the situation and outlook for agriculture, the general economy, and foreign trade.

The wheat outlook for 1968 will be presented between 10:50 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 16.

THE CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Wheat Supply Increase

Total wheat supplies for 1967/68 are placed at 1,981 million bushels (based on indications in October) an increase of 133 million bushels from supplies of a year earlier. This is the first time since 1960/61 that the supply of wheat in the United States has increased from that of the previous year. The July 1, 1967, carryover of 426 million bushels was the smallest since 1952 but the decline was more than offset by the record crop of 1,554 million.

First Quarter Disappearance Up Slightly

Total disappearance of wheat during July-September 1967, at 415 million bushels, was slightly larger than for the same period a year earlier. Exports, totaling

an estimated 195 million bushels were down 16 percent from exports in July-September 1966. During that period of 1966, exports totaled 231 million bushels with dollar exports (including short term CCC credit) comprising half of the total. Dollar exports through September this year have been somewhat smaller, accounting for only 40 percent of the total. Barter exports this year are up sharply totaling an estimated 42 million bushels during July-September compared with 9 million in that period of 1966.

Use of wheat for food was little changed from a year earlier while seed use was off, reflecting the 13 percent reduction in the national acreage allotment for the 1968 crop. Feeding of wheat was greater during this past July-September than a year earlier, due to the narrower spread between wheat and feed grain prices. The approximately 45 million bushels fed to-date this year is about 30 million more than a year ago.

A comparison of grain prices per cwt. is given in table 15. It indicates that in many eastern and southern States wheat was cheaper than corn during July-September. This relationship changed as the corn harvest gathered momentum and feed grain prices declined.

October 1 Stocks Larger

Stocks of wheat in all positions on October 1 totaled 1,565 million bushels, up 124 million from October 1966. The Commodity Credit Corporation owned only 116 million bushels this October 1 compared with 179 million on the same date in 1966.

Feed Use May Rise in 1967/68

Total domestic disappearance may increase in 1967/68, primarily as a result of heavier use of wheat for feed. However, with the record corn and grain sorghum crops and probable lower prices for these grains, the rate of wheat feeding may decline from the high level of the first quarter. During that period, feeding totaled about 45 million bushels, around 30 million more than in July-September 1966. For the entire 1967/68 marketing year, feeding is estimated at 100 to 125 million bushels compared with 93 million last year.

Per Capita Flour Consumption Continues Decline

The Bureau of the Census made downward revisions in their data on wheat ground and flour produced for calendar years 1962 to 1966, resulting in smaller domestic wheat food usage and a lower per capita disappearance of flour. The level of per capita flour disappearance was reduced by about 2 pounds so that the average for 1966 has been revised to 112 pounds.

Prior to revision, per capita consumption showed signs of stabilizing. The revisions place the recent trend in per capita flour use at a 1 pound reduction per year (table 13). As a result, it appears that food use of wheat in 1967/68 may total 510 to 515 million bushels (table 1). Revisions in food use, and hence the residual feed item, are also shown in this table. A preliminary report on "Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Spring 1965," released by the USDA, indicates that the quantity of flour, cereals, and flour mixes consumed per person in a week in the spring of 1965 was 19 percent smaller than the 1.76 pounds consumed per capita in a week in the spring of 1955, a decade earlier (table 14). This was offset by a 15 percent increase in the individual's consumption of bread and baked goods, which totaled 2.32 pounds in 1965 against 2.01 pounds in 1955, so total per capita consumption of all grain products in all forms declined 1 percent. The shift to items requiring less preparation by the homemaker was also noted in several other food categories. About 12 percent of the household expenditures for food in 1965 went for grain products, a slight increase from the proportion in 1955, with expenditures for baked goods accounting for the entire increase.

Total Domestic Disappearance May Increase

Seed use of wheat in 1967/68 is likely to total 70 million bushels, somewhat below the 78 million of last year. This is likely to be more than offset by increases in food and feed use, resulting in a total domestic disappearance in 1967/68 of 680 to 700 million bushels. This would be about the same as or slightly higher than last year but somewhat below the record 731 million of 1965/66.

Export Availability Increases; Competition Stiffens

Allowing 680 to 700 million bushels for domestic requirements for the entire 1967/68 marketing year, the quantity available for export and carryover is above that of a year earlier. The Department's export target was announced last summer at 750 million bushels, fractionally larger than the 742 million of 1966/67. U.S. commercial exports are likely to be below last year's record level, while Food for Freedom exports may be larger than last year's reduced outgo.

Through October 30, exports of wheat and products, as well as forward registration for export payment, were behind last year's record level on that date. With large and better distributed crops around the world, competition for export markets is much greater this year than in 1966. While the 1966 world crop was a record 10.3 billion bushels, this was not apparent until the late fall of 1966. Australia and Argentina were short of wheat during July-November 1966, but Australia harvested a record crop in December of that year. The Soviet Union harvested a record crop comprising about one-quarter of the world total and it is probable that much of their wheat went to replenish stocks depleted by several years of poor harvests.

Much of the current lull in world trade stems from reduced purchases by the Soviet Union, East European countries, and Mainland China. With a crop of around 2.3 billion bushels, the Soviet Union has only taken the minimum annual quantity of 75 million bushels established under their 3-year contract signed with Canada in 1966. This contract was negotiated in June of that year prior to the time the U.S.S.R. harvested their record 2.9 billion bushel crop. Canada still has long-term agreements with several East European countries but no sales have been made to date. Mainland China has yet to take any wheat from Canada, although they have an agreement calling for a minimum of 168 million bushels and a maximum of 280 million to be taken over 3 years. In 1966/67, the first year of the agreement, Mainland China purchased nearly 95 million bushels from Canada.

Thus, a near-record 1967 world crop, along with a better distribution of the crop by country and reduced Communist purchases, has tended to slow down world trade and bring lower prices. The export price of U.S. No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at the Gulf on October 26 was $1.71 per bushel, including an export payment of 7 cents. A year earlier, the export price was $1.79 per bushel, with a payment of 20 cents (table 4).

Canada Introduces Special Wheat Subsidy

In an unprecedented action, the Canadian Government announced on September 27 that it will pay subsidies on wheat sold by the Canadian Wheat Board below minimum price levels, which also were the levels agreed to in the International Grains Arrangement (IGA). The IGA minimum prices are not expected to become effective until July 1, 1968. However, the subsidies are to apply to all sales made from the beginning of the current Canadian marketing year (August 1, 1967).

The Canadian Trade and Commerce Minister stated that the minimum price for Canadian No. 1 Northern, instore at Fort William/Port Arthur, was C$1.95½ (Canadian dollars). He also stated that on September 27, No. 1 was about 3/4 cent below the minimum in the new agreement and No. 3 was 2 cents above the minimum for that grade. He further added that the recent strengthening of the market should mean that the subsidy would not involve a heavy cost to the Treasury.

Since this subsidy will be paid directly to the Wheat Board, it means that although sales prices could go below the minimums, the guaranteed payments to farmers will be supported at C$1.95½ for Manitoba No. 1 and C$1.90 for No. 3, at the lakehead, or about C$1.77½ and C$1.72 at the farm. The equivalent farm prices in U.S. dollars are $1.65 and $1.60 per bushel, respectively.

Under the Canadian marketing system, the wheat farmers' total return is based on two payments: the initial or guaranteed payment and the final payment. For the current crop, the initial payment--basis instore Fort William/Port Arthur--is C$1.70 for Manitoba No. 1. For the past 5 years, the initial payment has been C$1.50 for No. 1 Manitoba; payments for other grades were slightly less. Transportation costs, handling fees, and Wheat Board operating expenses are deducted from the payments. Typically, these charges run about 18 to 20 cents per bushel. The second and final payment is distributed to farmers well after the close of the marketing year. In January 1967, the Wheat Board distributed a final payment for the 1965/66 marketing year that averaged 48 cents per bushel. For Manitoba No. 1 the final payment that year was 50 cents and for No. 3 it was 46 cents, making the total payments for these two grades C$2.00 and C$1.88, respectively, at Fort William/Port Arthur. Deducting the charges listed above, and converting to U.S. currency, provides a farm price ranging from U.S. $1.57 to $1.68. In contrast, a participant in the U.S. Wheat Program in 1965/66 received an average return of $1.79 per bushel when marketing certificate payments were added to his return from the market.

Although the final payments for the 1966/67 crop year have not yet been announced, they are expected to be somewhat higher than in the preceding year, since average sales prices were up 12 cents for Manitoba No. 1 and up 17 cents for No. 3. Initial payments were the same as in 1965/66.

Some Carryover Increase Likely

With the currently indicated level of total disappearance in 1967/68, carryover stocks on June 30, 1968, are expected to be somewhat larger than the 426 million bushels of this past summer.

Prices Hold Over Loan

The U.S. average farm price remained 12 to 16 cents a bushel above the national average price support loan of $1.25 per bushel during the harvest of the record 1967 crop. While well below the July-September 1966 average of $1.72 per bushel, the $1.39 per bushel average for the first quarter of the 1967/68 marketing year is significant in that this normally is the period of lowest prices. The abnormal pattern of prices during 1966/67 stemmed from concern over world wheat supplies, which at first appeared short of requirements and pushed U.S. prices during July-September to the highest level of the 1966/67 year.

Having withstood the effects of the record 1967 harvest, prices could show some increase. In fact, the October farm price at $1.43 per bushel was the highest monthly farm price of the current season (table 4). Barring an unexpected decline in exports from the indicated 750 million bushels, it appears that the farm price for the entire year may average 10 to 15 percent above the loan.

With the possibility of a larger carryover, prices may react more to the winter wheat seeding report of late December than they have in recent years when carryover stocks were declining.

Loan Activity Increases; CCC Sales Negligible

Through September, farmers had placed 140 million bushels of 1967-crop wheat under loan, about 64 million more than at the same time a year earlier. Through September 1967 the quantity of wheat placed

under loan accounted for about 9 percent of the 1967 crop compared with 6 percent a year ago.

Sales and dispositions by the Commodity Credit Corporation through September totaled only 11 million bushels, well below the 85 million of a year earlier. With smaller stocks, the CCC has generally withdrawn from the market, limiting their sales and dispositions largely to out-of-condition wheat (table 11).

Commercial Reseal Announced

All farmers who are eligible for price support and use the loan program on 1967 wheat will be eligible for reseal in commercial storage. This is similar to the farm reseal program which has been in operation for many years. Storage costs accruing during the reseal period will be paid by CCC. These payments will be made to farmers who provide farm storage or who prepay warehouse storage charges for the extended period. If warehouse charges are not prepaid, CCC will make these payments for the extended period direct to the storing warehouseman. Payments by CCC to the warehouseman for reseal will not relieve producers of their obligation for warehouse charges which accrued during the initial loan period.

Procedural Change in Export Program

Following a series of discussions with U.S. wheat exporters, USDA made several changes in the export payment program which are designed to maximize exports. They became effective on October 30, 1967. The new procedure applies to all classes of wheat except durum. It does not apply to P.L. 480 exports. The major change is the elimination of the requirement that an exporter have made a foreign sale prior to entering into a contract with USDA for export payment. Under the new system, the exporter will offer to export a stated quantity and class of wheat from a specified coast during a specified period. If accepted by USDA, the applicable subsidy rate will be the announced rate in effect at the time the exporter wishes the Department to consider his offer.

The exporter must still furnish a Notice of Sale at the earliest date possible after a sale is made which is to be applied against an existing contract with CCC. However, the Notice of Sale will have no effect upon the subsidy rate applicable to the contract.

Provision is also made for assessment of liquidated damages of 25 cents per bushel if an exporter fails to export under his contract with CCC. If exportation occurs after the end of the contract period and the exporter cannot satisfactorily demonstrate to CCC that failure to export was due to causes without his fault or negligence, the applicable subsidy rate will be reduced 1 cent per bushel per day until exportation occurs or until the rate reaches zero. If the rate reaches zero and exportation has not yet occurred, liquidated damages of 1 cent per bushel would begin to accrue at that rate each day through the date of export or until 25 cents per bushel had accrued.

THE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK BY CLASS OF WHEAT

Soft Wheat Production Up Sharply

The most significant feature of the record 1967 crop is the dominant position of soft wheat. Combined soft red winter and soft white wheat production at 510 million bushels made up 33 percent of the total compared with only 28 percent during the 5-year average for 1961-65. Coupled with the June 30, 1967, carryovers, the total supply of each of the winter wheats in 1967/68 is larger than a year ago while spring wheat and durum supplies in 1967 are both below 1966 levels (table 3).

Winter Wheat Exports to Increase

Similarly, exports of hard winter, soft red, and white wheats are likely to be larger in 1967/68 than in the preceding

year. The increases in the soft red and white wheats stem largely from increased availabilities. The estimated increase for hard winter wheat reflects both the larger supply and the relatively low level of exports of this class of wheat in 1966/67. During 1966/67, hard spring wheat was used extensively in the Food for Freedom Program to protect the smaller supply of hard winter. Exports of hard spring and durum are likely to decline from last year's record levels. Last year's durum exports included large amounts of feed grade wheat; this is not likely to be repeated in 1967/68.

During July-September, grain exports (based on inspections) were sharply higher than a year earlier for soft red winter and white wheats (table 5). The inspections of soft red wheat for export do not include the approximately 8 million bushels of 1967-crop wheat shipped from the Gulf ports in June. In June 1966, nearly 5 million bushels of 1966-crop wheat was shipped from these ports. Increased use of soft red and white wheat in the P.L. 480 Program primarily accounts for the stepped-up exports. Hard spring wheat exports were off considerably during July-September 1967, as were durum exports. Almost all of the spring wheat exports were dollar sales.

Hard Wheat Prices Show Most Strength

Prices of hard wheat showed the most strength during July-September, with durum exceeding the level of the previous year. No. 1 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis averaged $2.03 per bushel this past July-September and was the only wheat registering higher than a year ago. This high level compares with only $1.78 per bushel for No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein. In the same months of 1966, durum averaged $1.87 per bushel, 16 cents under spring wheat. Eastern soft wheats averaged 8 to 16 cents per bushel below No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City. Soft white wheat at $1.42 per bushel in Toledo was the lowest priced wheat during July-September, while soft red at Chicago averaged $1.50. Each was approximately 40 cents per bushel under the first-quarter average in the 1966/67 marketing year.

Soft white wheat at Portland averaged $1.60 per bushel during July-September, down 24 cents from a year ago. Except for high-protein spring wheats, this was the smallest decline from year-ago levels reported for any class. High-protein hard spring wheat at Minneapolis was 18 to 21 cents per bushel under July-September 1966, but the premiums for high-protein wheat were much greater in 1967. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein at Minneapolis, averaged 10 cents per bushel over ordinary, while 13 percent protein was 5 cents over. A year earlier, 15 percent protein was only 4 cents over ordinary spring wheat. High-protein hard winter wheat, 13 percent at Kansas City, averaged $1.62 per bushel during July-September, 40 cents per bushel below that of a year earlier. The quality of the 1967 hard winter wheat crop is one of the highest in many years. Ordinary protein hard winter at Kansas City was $1.58, a decline from a year ago of 36 cents per bushel. Durum is the only wheat that has exhibited a rising price trend during the current year, probably reflecting the somewhat smaller supply.

Portland and Chicago held fairly stable through September and had made no recovery by late October (table 4). Kansas City reacted about like the soft winter wheat markets. Minneapolis took the sharpest decline at harvest.

THE WORLD WHEAT OUTLOOK 1/

Near Record World Crop

Estimated world wheat production, at a near-record 278 million tons (10.2 billion bushels), is close to the revised estimate of 280 million tons (10.3 billion bushels) in 1966. World acreage increased 2 percent to a record 532 million

1/ Prepared in Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

acres compared with 521 million in 1966, and the 1960-64 average of 503 million. Acreage planted to wheat in most world areas increased substantially this year, except in the U.S.S.R. and Europe (table 20).

Although excessive moisture limited acreage in Western Europe for the second successive year, the Continent has a record harvest, slightly more than the bumper 1965 crop harvested from a considerably larger acreage. Yields per acre in the principal producing countries, as well as in some smaller countries of Europe, far surpassed previous records.

Total production in the EEC countries--accounting for two-thirds of West European production this year--is up 15 percent to a record 1,119 million bushels compared with 974 million in 1966 and the 1960-64 average of 961 million bushels. This record crop was produced from a total acreage 3 percent below 1966, and 7 percent smaller than the average. However, yields per acre for the EEC as a group were 18 percent higher than in 1966, and 24 percent more than the 1960-64 average.

Spain and Portugal, with high yields per acre, also produced record crops. The United Kingdom, with record yields, harvested a near-record outturn from a wheat acreage slightly above last year's level. Austria, Greece, and Sweden also have large crops.

East European countries had a large wheat acreage and record yields per acre are reported. For the second successive year, weather has been favorable and total production is estimated at 7 percent above last year's relatively high output.

The U.S.S.R. reduced wheat acreage, possibly 5 percent below the area of 1966. The outlook is for a very good crop, though not approaching last year's record output.

Despite a 13 percent gain in acreage, the current estimate of the North American crop is only slightly above the 1966 record. The decline is due mainly to lack of rainfall in Canada from April to mid-August, which sharply reduced crop yields. Canada increased acreage 1 percent over 1966 and 12 percent above the average, but due to drought the crop was 28 percent below the 1966 record harvest and only 10 percent above the average of 1960-64.

The United States acreage for harvest increased 20 percent. Though yields are below expectations, and only slightly above average due to adverse weather for both winter and spring wheat, a record crop was produced.

In South America, wheat acreage for harvest in late 1967 is up an estimated 20 percent. Argentina, the principal producer, planted the largest acreage in 20 years, and conditions thus far are generally good.

Asia increased acreage to a record level and, with high yields per acre, harvested a record production. Increases occurred from the eastern part of the Mediterranean through India. Adequate rainfall permitted countries such as Turkey, Iran, Jordan, Israel, and Lebanon to increase acreage, and favorable conditions throughout the season resulted in unusually high outturn per acre. India and Pakistan increased acreage, and despite dry weather early in the season, harvested near-record crops. Afghanistan has a good wheat crop.

The Australian crop was officially estimated in September at 280 million bushels, down 39 percent from the preceding year's record output. Despite an early season estimate of a near record crop from a record 22 million acres, drought beginning in September and continuing in October plagued the crop, especially in eastern Australia. Based on this size crop, per acre yields are the lowest in 10 years.

Africa will harvest one of the largest crops on record. Rainfall was sufficient last fall to permit relatively large acreages in most countries of North Africa, with the notable exception of Tunisia. Although weather through harvest time improved over the extremely dry 1966 season, some localities had little rainfall.

However, even with average yields per harvested acre, North African countries as a group have near-record production. Tunisia again has a small harvest.

Estimated production of the five main wheat exporters--Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, and the United States--is expected to exceed the 1966 record of 3,249 million bushels. Major increases are in the United States, France, and perhaps Argentina. They are expected to more than offset the sharp decreases in Canada and Australia (table 19).

World Trade May Level Off

With world wheat production holding close to the record level of last year, world trade is expected to approximate the 1966/67 level of 2,000 million bushels (56.5 million metric tons). In 1966/67, trade declined from the year earlier level by nearly 10 percent, principally due to a sharp drop in East European purchases. Exceptionally high prices throughout last year dampened trade, as some countries drew down stocks while limiting their imports. It is likely that both high prices and export supply limitations caused some substitution of alternative grains for wheat in some of the developing countries and further dampened trade. This year, lower prices in combination with stock replenishment and increased consumption needs in many of the developing countries should help to hold up the trade level. Mainland China, however, remains a big uncertainty, and if her purchases drop off from the recent levels of 185 to 230 million bushels, world trade will show a decline.

Large wheat crops in the major commercial importing areas of Western Europe are expected to result in some decreases in imports into this area. This will be particularly true of low-protein soft wheats; however, some replenishing of stocks could minimize this decline. Japan the biggest commercial market for U.S. wheat, is expected to increase total imports of wheat to about 170 million bushels from the 155 million of 1966/67.

Domestic supplies in North Africa are expected to be close to normal following last year's drought. However, imports are still expected to be above average but probably below the approximately 160 million bushels of 1966/67. India's imports needs should remain large. On balance, Free World trade should hold close to last year's level of 1,580 million bushels and may show gains in some of the developing countries.

The U.S.S.R. has curtailed its purchases of Canadian wheat and additional purchases, with the exception of some small quantities from Iran, are not expected. As was the case last year, the U.S.S.R. will be able to supply a large portion of the import requirements of the East European countries. Those, however, are expected to be lower due to record production for the second consecutive year. So far, only Poland has purchased wheat from the West (France); several East European countries still have contractual balances available from Canada. Mainland China has purchased only 55 million bushels (all from Australia) in the current year.

On the supply side, exportable supplies are large. Although Canadian production is down from last year's record high, carryover stocks were at a 6-year high of 574 million bushels. With reduced sales to the U.S.S.R., no sales to-date in Eastern Europe, and the uncertainty of sales to Mainland China, the outlook is for a sharp reduction in Canadian exports from the 518 million bushels of last year. Production reports from Australia are mixed, but even with a crop severly reduced by drought, exports could still be large but below the record 325 million bushels shipped in 1966/67, due to increased carryover. The Argentine harvest is currently being estimated at around 330 million bushels. If conditions remain favorable for the balance of the growing season, a crop of this size would put Argentina back in the export market. Exports of Argentine bread wheat were halted in June because of short domestic supplies. Subsequently, Argentina had to import wheat to lessen pressure on domestic

supplies. French exports could be large, but France has been having difficulty finding markets for its predominately soft wheat. Several other exporters including the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Romania, Sweden, Spain, and Iran are also expected to have substantial quantities for export. Mexico, an importer of wheat until several years ago, has already sold large quantities of wheat this year.

RYE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Supply Down

The total supply of rye in 1967/68 is estimated at 44.2 million bushels, 9 percent below the year-earlier level but still above the 1960-64 average. A beginning carryover of 18.7 million bushels (second largest since 1944) was offset by a reduced crop of only 24.0 million bushels, smallest since 1959. Imports are expected to be near last year's level. CCC-owned or controlled stocks as of July 1, 1967, totaled 6.7 million bushels, compared with 9.9 million bushels a year earlier. The portion of the carryover privately held--free stocks--totaled around 12.0 million bushels (table 2).

Production Off Sharply

The 1967 rye crop is estimated at 24.0 million bushels, down 14 percent from the 27.9 million bushels of 1966 and down 26 percent from the 1960-64 average. Production was down from year-ago levels in most States. The U.S. per acre yield of 21.8 bushels is the second highest of record. However, the harvested acreage of 1,102,000 acres is the smallest on record. For the first time since 1952, South Dakota has replaced North Dakota as the leading producer of rye.

Disappearance Unchanged

Total disappearance of rye in 1967/68 is expected to continue around last year's level of 29.8 million bushels. A small increase in domestic disappearance is expected to be offset by a decline in exports. Due to the smaller supply to be drawn from the carryover on July 1, 1968, is expected to drop to around 14.0 million bushels, the smallest since 1964.

The amount of rye used for food in 1967/68 is estimated at 5.2 million bushels, virtually unchanged from that of the past 2 years. Since reaching a low in the early 1960's, food use has since been on the rise. Rye used for seed in 1967/68 is placed at 5.6 million bushels, up from the year-earlier level but unchanged from that of 1965/66. The increased seed use reflects an anticipated larger planted acreage this fall. The expansion in acreage planted to rye should result primarily from the smaller 1968 wheat allotment and the subsequent reduction in wheat acreage. Industrial usage has been continued at the 1966/67 level of 4.7 million bushels. Feed usage is estimated at 10.5 million bushels, unchanged from last year's level but slightly above that of 1965/66.

The export estimate of 4.0 million bushels for 1967/68 is off from the year-earlier level and sharply below the 1960-64 average of 9.6 million. A large world crop and a big rye crop in Russia--the major exporting country--point to a downturn in U.S. exports.

Prices Continue Strong

Prices received by farmers during the first quarter of 1967/68 averaged $1.06 per bushel, down 1 cent from the same period a year earlier, but still 4 cents above the applicable loan rate. The price received by farmers rose to $1.09 per bushel in October. Although prices may decline some through the remainder of the crop year, it is expected that they will average above the loan. Prices of No. 2 rye at Minneapolis averaged up to 6 cents above the effective loan during July; however, prices later slipped and by the end of October were at or near the loan level.

Through September 1967, 857,558 bushels had been placed under price support loan from the 1967 crop. This was running behind the year-earlier price support loan activity of 1.1 million bushels and the 3.5 million for the same period in 1965/66.

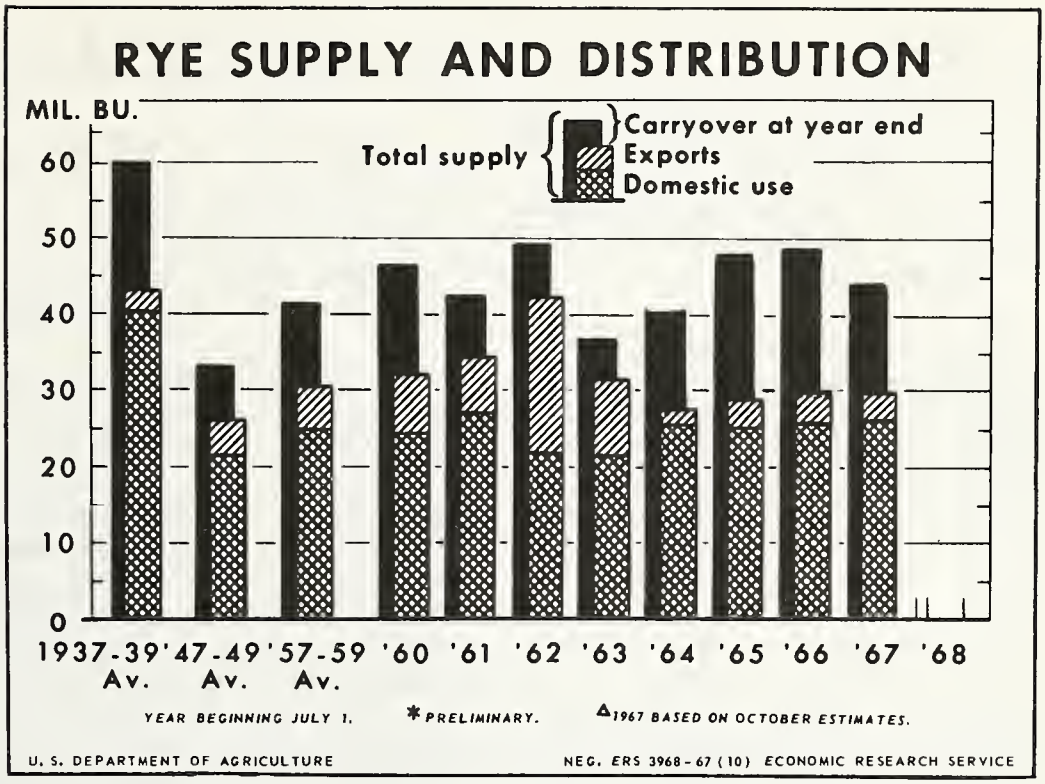

Table 2.--Rye: Supply and distribution and prices, average 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	9.0	5.3	12.9	19.0	18.7
Production	32.5	32.5	33.2	27.9	24.0
Imports	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5
Total	42.9	40.2	47.8	48.5	44.2
Domestic disappearance					
Food 3/	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2
Seed	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.6
Industry	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.7
Feed (residual) 4/	9.0	10.5	9.8	10.4	10.5
Fed on farms where grown	(4.1)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.2)	
Total	23.9	25.2	25.0	25.4	26.0
Exports	9.6	2.1	3.8	4.4	4.0
Total disappearance	33.5	27.3	28.8	29.8	30.0
Ending carryover June 30	9.4	12.9	19.0	18.7	14.2
Privately owned--"Free"	(5.6)	(6.4)	(9.0)	(12.0)	
	----- Dollars per bushel -----				
National average loan rate	1.00	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.02
Price received by farmers	.98	1.04	.98	1.07	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. Imports and distribution items are partly estimated. 3/ From Bureau of the Census. 4/ Residual item; roughly approximates total feed use.

WORLD RYE SITUATION

Canadian Rye Situation

Canada's 1967 rye crop is presently estimated at 13.4 million bushels, down 22 percent from last year's large crop. Although acreage was the largest since 1964, poor crop conditions resulted in a smaller output than in 1966 (table 23).

With an August 1, 1967, carryover placed at 9.4 million bushels, the total supply for 1967/68 is estimated at 22.8 million bushels. If domestic disappearance continues at or near the recent level of 6 million bushels, supplies available for export or carryover would total around 17 million bushels.

World Rye Production Up

World rye production in 1967 is currently estimated at 1,288 million bushels, 10 percent above last year and slightly above the 1960-64 average. Though world acreage is forecast at only 94 percent of the average, the favorable weather this season resulted in a production estimate 1 percent above average (table 24).

Rye acreage generally continued its downward trend, with the exception of the U.S.S.R., where acreage was up sharply from last year's reduced level. The U.S.S.R. frequently accounts for over 40 percent of the world's production.

Despite smaller acreages in Western Europe, record yields will give a 1967 crop of 211 million bushels, 13 percent above a year ago. However, production is still below the average of the early 1960's. Rye acreage in West Germany--the principal producer--continued to decline; however, high yields resulted in a larger crop this year. Acreage also continued to decline in Eastern Europe, the largest producing area outside the U.S.S.R. Although the 1967 acreage was off 10 percent from the 1960-64 average, improved yields resulted in a crop only slightly smaller than average.

PROSPECTS FOR WORLD RYE TRADE

In recent years there has been a general downtrend in world rye consumption, production, and trade. This trend is expected to continue in 1967/68.

Although trade in rye has shown an overall downward trend, the year-to-year changes have shown wide variation, with trade reaching a 10-year high of 85.7 million bushels in 1962/63, but dropping to only about 30 million bushels in 1965/66. Trade apparently declined again in 1966/67 as shipments from the U.S.S.R. were likely down, althouth shipments by the United States, Canada, and West Germany all increased.

Exports by the U.S.S.R. generally account for 30 to 60 percent of world rye trade. Trade data are not yet available for last year but since U.S.S.R. production was down, it is likely that exports were also off. Early reports indicate that U.S.S.R. production has increased this year, probably exceeding the 1960-64 average of 524 million bushels. Therefore, U.S.S.R. exports of rye could increase, but most would probably go to other East European countries. Western Europe has accounted for 80 to 90 percent of Free World rye imports. With consumption showing steady declines in this area and with production increased in the current year, imports should decline.

Table 3.--Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1964-66, annual 1965-66, and projection for 1967

(Note.--Figures in this table, except production, are only approximations)

Item	Hard winter	Red winter 1/	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1964-66						
Carryover, July 1	490	6	189	54	12	751
Production	661	207	190	67	178	1,303
Imports 2/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	1,151	213	381	121	190	2,056
Exports 2/	490	64	77	30	117	778
Domestic disappearance 3/	308	140	137	41	59	685
Carryover, June 30	353	9	167	50	14	593
1965/66						
Carryover, July 1, 1965	532	7	200	68	10	817
Production	673	185	209	70	179	1,316
Imports 2/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	1,205	192	410	138	189	2,134
Exports 2/	595	45	86	34	107	867
Domestic disappearance 3/	343	139	138	50	62	732
Carryover, June 30, 1966	267	8	186	54	4/20	535
1966/67						
Carryover, July 1, 1966	267	8	186	54	20	535
Production	676	213	181	63	178	1,311
Imports 2/	---	---	2	---	---	2
Supply	943	221	369	117	198	1,848
Exports 2/	377	66	120	47	132	742
Domestic disappearance 3/	306	143	136	41	54	680
Carryover, June 30, 1967	260	12	113	29	12	426
1967/68 (Projected)						
Carryover, July 1, 1967	260	12	113	29	12	426
Production	722	279	239	69	245	1,554
Imports 2/	---	---	1	---	---	1
Supply	982	291	353	98	257	1,981
Domestic disappearance 3/	311-326	145-150	136	30	60-65	682-707
Available for export and carryover	656-671	141-146	217	68	192-197	1,274-1,299
Exports 2/	393	110	65	22	160	750
Carryover	263-278	31-36	152	46	32-37	524-549

1/ Beginning with 1964 exports adjusted to reflect year of production.

2/ Imports and exports are of wheat, including flour and other products in terms of wheat.

3/ Wheat used for food (in the United States and U.S. territories, and by the military both at home and abroad) feed, seed, and industry.

4/ Based largely on Pacific Northwest wheat survey, but includes allowance for white wheat in the East and other West.

Table 4.--Wheat and rye: Farm, cash, export, and support prices per bushel, major markets and ports, specified months and days, 1966 and 1967 1/

Commodity and market	Monthly average price					Daily price comparisons					
		1967				October 27, 1966			October 26, 1967		
	Oct. 1966	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support	Price	Effective support 2/	Price above support
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat											
All wheat: U. S. average received by farmers	1.59	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.43	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 1 Hard Red Winter											
Kansas City, ordinary protein	1.79	1.61	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.78	1.36	.42	1.60	1.36	.24
" " , 13% protein	1.84	1.65	1.60	1.61	1.63	1.84	1.405	.44	1.62	1.405	.22
Gulf Ports, ord. protein, export	1.98	1.79	1.75	1.74	1.78	1.99	---	---	1.78	---	---
" " , " " , net export	1.80	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.74	1.79	---	---	1.71	---	---
Eastern Soft											
No. 2 Red Winter											
Chicago	1.72	1.50	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.72	1.41	.31	1.50	1.39	.11
St. Louis	1.71	1.48	1.45	1.47	1.50	1.72	1.41	.31	1.50	1.39	.11
Toledo	1.68	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.67	---	---	1.40	---	---
No. 2 White, Toledo	1.68	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.67	---	---	1.40	---	---
Baltimore, export (No. 2 SRW)	1.81	1.60	1.58	1.54	1.59	1.80	---	---	1.58	---	---
" , net export " "	1.72	1.60	1.58	1.54	1.59	1.71	---	---	1.58	---	---
No. 1 Dk. Northern Spring, Minneapolis											
Ordinary protein	1.95	1.91	1.75	1.67	1.65	1.93	1.48	.45	1.64	1.47	.17
13% protein	1.97	1.91	1.81	1.76	1.75	1.95	1.525	.42	1.74	1.515	.22
15% protein	1.99	1.91	1.87	1.86	1.89	1.98	1.585	.40	1.90	1.575	.32
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis	1.95	1.99	2.04	2.05	2.09	1.94	1.48	.46	2.06	1.52	.54
White, Pacific Northwest											
No. 1 Soft, Portland	1.75	1.61	1.60	1.60	1.59	1.72	1.38	.34	1.59	1.36	.23
No. 2 Western, export	1.79	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.77	---	---	1.60	---	---
" " " , net export	1.78	1.64	1.63	1.61	1.63	1.77	---	---	1.31	---	---
Rye											
U.S. average received by farmers	1.06	1.09	1.02	1.08	1.09	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2, Minneapolis	1.16	1.20	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.16	0	1.18	1.16	.02

1/ Cash grain prices are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The effective support price is the established terminal support less the storage charges to the maturity date of the price support loan. Export prices are basis prompt or 30-day shipment. Net export prices are derived by subtracting export payment rates. Wheat used for domestic food must be accompanied by a domestic marketing certificate which is not included in the domestic prices shown.

2/ Not applicable if market is not an established price support terminal or if the price is an export price.

Table 5.--Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-September 1966 and 1967

Period, Program, and Coastal area	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-September 1966								
Commercial	45.4	8.7	14.2	9.2	13.7	.4	91.6	5.0
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	2.0	7.4	.9	.5	.8	---	11.6	5.8
Title I-P.L. 480	40.3	1.4	19.9	---	12.1	---	73.7	3.8
Title IV-P.L. 480	7.8	.1	.9	---	---	---	8.8	.1
A.I.D.	---	---	.5	---	---	---	.5	---
Barter	7.3	---	1.5	---	3/	---	8.8	---
Donations	1.1	3/	4.4	---	---	---	5.5	7.5
Total	103.9	*17.6	42.3	9.7	26.6	.4	200.5	22.2
July-September 1967								
Commercial	28.3	7.5	13.2	3.5	12.5	---	65.0	3.3
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	5.5	7.0	---	---	---	---	12.5	---
Title I-P.L. 480	24.1	23.8	---	---	14.2	---	62.1	1.3
Title IV-P.L. 480	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
A.I.D.	.1	---	.2	---	---	---	.3	---
Barter	22.8	3.7	1.3	.1	13.7	---	41.6	.2
Donations	1.0	1.5	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.8
Total	81.8	*43.5	14.7	3.6	40.4	---	184.0	7.7
July-September 1966								
Coastal area:								
Canadian	1.1	.2	2.5	1.9	.9	---	6.6	
Great Lakes	---	---	1.5	5.4	.3	---	7.2	N
Atlantic	.1	3.7	28.2	.1	.9	---	33.0	O
Gulf	93.2	13.6	2.9	2.1	---	.3	112.1	T
Pacific	9.5	.1	7.2	.2	24.5	.1	41.6	
Total	103.9	*17.6	42.3	9.7	26.6	.4	200.5	A
								V
July-September 1967								A
Coastal area:								I
Canadian	---	.1	.4	.5	.7	---	1.7	L
Great Lakes	---	.2	2.0	2.6	.1	---	4.9	A
Atlantic	---	5.7	.6	3/	.8	---	7.1	B
Gulf	66.7	34.8	3.9	.3	---	---	105.7	L
Pacific	15.1	2.7	7.8	.2	38.8	---	64.6	E
Total	81.8	*43.5	14.7	3.6	40.4	---	184.0	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which flour was milled.

3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

* Does not include new crop shipments from Gulf Ports, estimated at 8 million bushels in June 1967 and 5 million in June 1966.

Table 6.--Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs, and country of destination, July-September 1966

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV			
	1,000 BUSHELS							
Algeria	3,933	452	-	-	-	463	-	4,848
Belgium	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210
Brazil	2,185	3,792	774	-	1,795	-	5,086	13,632
Chile	1,293	3,377	-	97	526	-	1,091	6,384
Colombia	978	-	-	-	-	-	973	1,951
El Salvador	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	463
Finland	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	294
France	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,380
Germany, West	2,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,299
Guatemala	458	-	-	-	-	-	109	567
Honduras	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Hong Kong	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
India	2,081	46,633	843	-	-	-	-	49,557
Ireland	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	545
Israel	1,109	4,530	-	-	-	-	-	5,639
Italy	3,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,067
Japan	23,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,008
Kenya	-	-	-	-	484	-	-	484
Korea	1,760	453	1,498	-	-	844	-	4,555
Lebanon	367	-	59	-	-	726	-	1,152
Maderia Is.	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	328
Morocco	731	367	1,290	* 373	551	-	-	3,312
Netherlands	13,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,656
Nigeria	1,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158
Okinawa	1,146	70	-	-	-	-	-	1,216
Pakistan	-	10,160	-	-	-	-	-	10,160
Panama	208	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	-	1,019
Peru	706	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,803
Philippines	5,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,671
Rhodesia	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	446
So. Africa Rep.	5,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,176
Spain	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
Sudan	-	379	-	-	-	-	-	379
Taiwan (Formosa)	745	836	184	-	-	-	-	1,765
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	198
Tunisia	439	-	42	-	263	-	-	744
U.A.R. (Egypt)	2,916	-	-	-	-	8,288	-	11,204
United Kingdom	4,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,317
Venezuela	4,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,392
Yugoslavia	-	2,633	-	-	3,657	-	-	6,290
Other	2,520	-	760	* 178	474	1,065	451	5,448
GRAND TOTAL	91,582	73,682	5,450	648	8,769	11,584	8,807	200,522

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 7.--Wheat: U. S. inspections for export, by programs, and country of destination, July-September 1967

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL SALES	PL-480				CCC CREDIT	BARTER	AID	TOTAL
		TITLE I	TITLE II	TITLE III	TITLE IV				
					1,000 BUSHELS				
Afghanistan	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Angola	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333
Belgium	2,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,338
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,830	-	14,830
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,653	-	1,653
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,418	-	1,418
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	-	392
Cyprus	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352
Dominican Rep.	504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	375
El Salvador	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
France	1,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,573
Germany, West	641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641
Gautemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	-	546
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	95
Hong Kong	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Honduras	81	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	215
India	-	47,782	1,012	-	-	901	7,258	113	57,066
Israel	346	-	-	-	-	-	1,141	-	1,487
Italy	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775
Japan	24,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,099
Korea	1,130	-	1,473	-	-	-	6,898	-	9,501
Netherlands	11,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,718
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-	134
Nigeria	969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	969
Norway	702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702
Okinawa	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445
Pakistan	-	12,285	-	-	-	6,359	-	-	18,644
Panama	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390
Peru	615	-	-	-	-	-	3,833	-	4,448
Philippines	5,952	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5,956
Saudi Arabia	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	295
Singapore	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,123	-	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	2,133
Thailand	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Trinidad	660	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	679
Tunisia	-	1,469	-	-	-	-	806	-	2,275
U.A.R. (Egypt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	864	-	864
United Kingdom	1,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,354
Venezuela	7,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,688
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	5,137
Other	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	209	462
GRAND TOTAL	65,042	62,055	2,485	0	0	12,492	41,591	322	183,987

Based on weekly reports of inspections for export by licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 8.--Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent): Exports by type of transaction and program, United States, annual 1960-66

Item	Year beginning July						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Total Exports	661,493	719,411	643,785	856,113	724,960	867,351	742,401
Cash and CCC Credit 2/	203,773	228,339	158,395	352,699	157,703	298,378	371,459
Long-Term Credit							
Foreign currency 3/	327,214	379,110	407,381	387,925	441,432	377,301	214,958
Dollars 4/	---	7,286	5,684	12,177	59,202	78,597	38,577
Total	327,214	386,396	413,065	400,102	500,634	455,898	253,535
Donations							
Government 5/	30,490	25,702	30,589	30,167	18,019	33,622	26,845
Voluntary relief 6/	30,358	35,098	33,810	37,394	36,027	33,614	21,760
Total	60,848	60,800	64,399	67,561	54,046	67,236	48,605
Barter 7/	34,090	41,337	6,493	35,167	12,441	45,668	67,351
Other 8/	35,568	2,539	1,433	584	136	171	1,451

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Unassisted sales as well as those with government assistance in the form of (1) export payments in cash or in-kind and (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. 3/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480. 4/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966, authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967; authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808. 5/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480. 6/ Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967. 7/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation. 8/ Agency for International Development and predecessor agencies. Includes various country relief programs authorized by Congress.

Table 9.--Free World Wheat and Flour (grain equivalent) Exports to Communist Countries, year beginning July, 1960-65

Exporting country	Country of destination: Yugoslavia	Poland	USSR	Other E. Europe and Cuba	Red Chinese Bloc (including Albania)	Actual	Percentage of Free World total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Percent
United States:							
1960-61	12	44	---	2	---	58	35.2
1962-62	---	17	---	---	---	17	7.4
1962-63	48	21	---	---	---	69	23.5
1963-64	11	41	65	12	---	129	17.6
1964-65	50	2	2	1/	---	54	11.6
1965-66	55	1	---	2	---	58	7.8
Total	176	126	67	16	---	385	14.6
Canada:							
1960-61	---	2	8	13	31	54	32.7
1961-62	---	16	---	10	75	101	44.1
1962-63	---	14	---	4	62	80	27.2
1963-64	7	12	208	25	40	292	39.9
1964-65	---	18	36	65	70	189	40.5
1965-66	---	13	192	50	80	335	45.1
Total	7	75	444	167	358	1,051	40.0
Australia:							
1960-61	---	---	---	---	47	47	28.5
1961-62	---	---	---	---	73	73	31.9
1962-63	---	---	---	---	76	76	25.8
1963-64	---	---	57	---	95	152	20.8
1964-65	---	---	32	---	84	116	24.8
1965-66	---	---	21	---	74	95	12.8
Total	---	---	110	---	449	559	21.2
Argentina:							
1960-61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1961-62	---	---	---	---	3	3	1.3
1962-63	---	---	---	---	4	4	1.4
1963-64	---	1	1/	3	36	40	5.5
1964-65	---	---	1	2	22	25	5.3
1965-66	---	4	81	1/	82	167	22.5
Total	---	5	82	5	147	239	9.1
France:							
1960-61	---	---	---	---	1	1	.6
1961-62	---	---	---	---	7	7	3.1
1962-63	---	12	---	6	34	52	17.7
1963-64	---	13	5	5	8	31	4.2
1964-65	---	11	4	30	17	62	13.3
1965-66	---	26	5	44	5	80	10.7
Total	---	62	14	85	72	233	8.9
Other:							
1960-61	1	---	---	2	2	5	3.0
1961-62	---	3	---	8	17	28	12.2
1962-63	1	6	---	2	4	13	4.4
1963-64	1	9	33	17	28	88	12.0
1964-65	1/	16	1/	5	1/	21	4.5
1965-66	1/	3	1/	2	3	8	1.1
Total	3	37	33	36	54	163	6.2
Free World total:							
1960-61	13	46	8	17	81	165	100.0
1961-62	---	36	---	18	175	229	100.0
1962-63	49	53	---	12	180	294	100.0
1963-64	19	76	368	62	207	732	100.0
1964-65	50	47	75	102	193	467	100.0
1965-66	55	47	299	98	244	743	100.0
Total	186	305	750	309	1,080	2,630	100.0

1/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

Compiled from Foreign Agriculture Service records.

Table 10.--Wheat programs: Comparisons of provisions for the 1966-68 crops

Item	Program for crop of-		
	1966	1967	1968
Price support (dol. per bu.)			
Loan rate	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
Domestic certificate	1/ 1.32	1/ 1.36	1/
Total or blend	1.84	1.73	(N.A.)
National acreage allotment (mil. acres)			
Regular	47.8	68.2	59.3
Effective (including small farms)	51.6	4/	4/
Program farm yield	1960-64 average adjusted for abnormal weather, with trend projected forward to reflect expected yield.	1961-65 average adjusted for abnormal weather, with trend projected forward to reflect expected yield.	1962-66 average adjusted for abnormal weather, with trend projected forward to reflect expected yield.
Acreage diversion			
Minimum			
From wheat acreage	Comply with allotment. (Diversion of 13% already deducted).	None	None
To conserving use	15% of allotment	None	None
Additional (voluntary)	Up to 50% of allotment or enough with minimum to total 25 acres, whichever is larger.	None	None
Diversion payment rates per acre on-			
	County support rate times:	---	---
Minimum acreage	(No payment)	---	---
Additional acreage	40% of county loan rate multiplied by the farm yield.	---	---
Substitution	Producer who participates in both wheat and feed grain programs may grow wheat on feed grain base acres or feed grain on wheat allotment acres. Producer may also elect to grow wheat on oats/rye base (adjusted for feed unit relationship to wheat).	Same as for 1966 except that barley is now excluded from the feed grain diversion program. A producer now may elect to grow wheat on entire barley base. Producer may also elect to grow wheat on oats/rye base (adjusted for feed unit relationship to wheat).	Same as for 1967
Excess wheat	Producer may overplant allotment up to 50%, store excess wheat secured by bond or warehouse receipt and be eligible for domestic certificates.	Same as for 1966	Same as for 1966
Maximum production eligible for-			
Price support loan	Total production of allotment, excluding excess wheat 2/	Same as for 1966	Same as for 1966
Domestic certificates	45% of farm's projected production of its allotment 3/	35% of farm's projected production of its allotment 3/	40% of farm's projected production of its allotment 3/

1/ July 1 parity minus the national average loan rate of $1.25. The mills' certificate cost is the same as in 1965--75 cents. The July 1, 1966 parity on which the 1966 certificate is based was $2.57 and the July 1, 1967 parity on which the 1967 certificate is based was $2.61. 2/ A price support loan is also available on wheat grown on feed grain acres under the substitution provision. 3/ The farm is eligible for domestic certificates based on that portion of the allotment which was planted up to 45% for 1966, 35% for 1967, and 40% for 1968. 4/ Law amended effective with 1967 to drop special small farm provisions and to credit acreage allocated to small farms in 1966 under that provision to such farms as regular allotment. This amounted to 4.9 million acres in 1967 and 4.3 million acres in 1968.

Compiled from reports and records of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 11.--Wheat: CCC operations and stocks, as of September 1967, specified dates

Item	Price Support Activity		
	1966 crop through or as of-		1967 crop through or as of September 30, 1967
	September 30, 1966	June 30, 1967	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Placed under loan:			
Warehouse stored	43.2	---	82.8
Farm stored	32.8	---	56.8
Total under loan	76.0	132.4	139.6
Loan repayments	2.9	97.4	1.3
Loan deliveries	---	.1	---
Outstanding under loan	73.1	34.9	138.3
Remaining under reseal loan (old crops)	61.1	38.4	63.3
	Sales and Dispositions		
	July-September 1966	July-June 1966/67	July-September 1967
Statuatory Minimum 1/	11.0	11.3	10.0
Domestic	3.2	14.9	.3
Export			
Redemption of P.I.K.	57.7	92.8	2/
Barter	6.5	6.7	---
GSM Credit	.5	.8	---
Donations	5.9	20.7	1.0
Total export	70.6	121.0	1.0
Total sales and dispositions	84.8	147.2	11.3
Class of wheat	CCC-Owned Uncommitted Stocks		
	October 1, 1966	July 1, 1967	October 1, 1967
Hard winter	77.2	56.4	59.6
Hard spring	89.3	50.1	53.3
Red winter	.8	.8	.8
White	.6	.3	.3
Durum	17.5	3.0	1.5
Mixed	.2	.3	.3
Total	185.6	110.9	115.8

1/ For unrestricted use.
2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service--Based on operating reports which differ from more complete fiscal reports.

Table 12.--Wheat and flour: Price relationships at milling centers year beginning July, 1959-67

Year and month	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of-			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1959/60	4.83	5.03	.60	5.63	.80	5.11	5.44	.61	6.05	.94
1960/61	4.77	5.04	.58	5.62	.85	4.92	5.36	.61	5.97	1.05
1961/62	5.13	5.37	.58	5.95	.82	5.43	5.70	.61	6.31	.88
1962/63	5.47	5.65	.68	6.33	.86	5.61	5.92	.68	6.60	.99
1963/64	4.99	5.25	.67	5.92	.93	5.20	5.52	.66	6.18	.98
1964/65	5.34	5.41	.70	6.11	.77	5.64	5.68	.70	6.38	.74
1965/66	5.74	5.67	.72	6.39	.65	5.87	6.01	.73	6.74	.87
1966/67 4/	5.97	6.01	.85	6.86	.89	6.19	6.46	.84	7.30	1.11
1964/65										
July-Sept.	5.40	5.55	.62	6.17	.77	5.55	5.81	.60	6.41	.86
Oct.-Dec.	5.46	5.45	.75	6.20	.74	5.70	5.71	.73	6.44	.74
Jan.-Mar.	5.34	5.33	.74	6.07	.73	5.67	5.59	.73	6.32	.65
Apr.-June	5.15	5.30	.68	5.98	.83	5.63	5.63	.72	6.35	.72
1965/66										
July-Sept.	5.64	5.61	.67	6.28	.64	5.79	5.94	.70	6.64	.85
Oct.-Dec.	5.75	5.61	.73	6.34	.59	5.84	5.98	.73	6.71	.87
Jan.-Mar.	5.62	5.58	.79	6.37	.75	5.88	5.96	.79	6.75	.87
Apr.-June	5.93	5.86	.70	6.56	.63	5.97	6.14	.73	6.87	.90
1966/67										
July-Sept.	6.32	6.49	.79	7.28	.96	6.38	6.85	.77	7.62	1.24
Oct.-Dec.	5.98	6.05	.96	7.01	1.03	6.19	6.51	.94	7.45	1.26
Jan.-Mar.	5.81	5.73	.87	6.60	.79	6.07	6.23	.86	7.09	1.02
Apr.-June	5.75	5.75	.79	6.54	.79	6.12	6.25	.78	7.03	.91
1967/68										
July-Sept. 4/	5.40	5.61	.75	6.36	.96	5.94	6.09	.71	6.80	.86

1/ Based on 73 percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein, and at Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, simple average of 13 percent and 15 percent protein. Includes domestic certificate beginning July 1964. 2/ Quoted as 95 percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/ Assumes 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts of middlings, bulk basis. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 13.--Flour, wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950-66

Calendar year	Production (Commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of flour and products 2/	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance	Total population July 1 4/	Per capita disappearance
				Flour 3/	Products 2/			
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Millions	Pounds
1950	226,131	48	226,179	19,900	146	206,133	151.7	136
1951	230,468	50	230,518	22,958	90	207,470	154.3	134
1952	229,267	43	229,310	20,897	128	208,285	157.0	133
1953	223,247	88	223,335	17,444	113	205,778	159.6	129
1954	222,392	85	222,477	16,888	107	205,482	162.4	127
1955	226,500	91	226,591	21,548	175	204,868	165.3	124
1956	230,490	98	230,588	24,800	184	205,604	168.2	122
1957	239,551	95	239,646	33,995	253	205,398	171.3	120
1958	248,580	121	248,701	35,168	275	213,258	174.1	122
1959	251,075	145	251,220	37,109	276	213,835	177.1	121
1960	255,596	141	255,737	41,882	311	213,544	180.7	118
1961	260,709	131	260,840	43,294	276	217,270	183.8	118
1962	262,403	132	262,535	47,684	73	214,778	186.7	115
1963	260,291	136	260,427	44,443	74	215,910	189.4	114
1964	261,905	142	262,047	42,278	76	219,693	192.1	114
1965	250,591	145	250,736	30,462	153	220,121	194.6	113
1966 5/	253,176	179	253,355	32,914	194	220,247	196.9	112

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census), including flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground or exchanged for flour. 2/ Imports of products are of macaroni products (flour equivalent); exports are of semolina, durum flour and macaroni products (flour equivalent). 3/ Includes exports of milled-in-bond flour and exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 4/ On a 50-State basis, beginning 1960. Total population, including armed forces both at home and abroad, for all years. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Per capita consumption and household expenditures by food group, per week, Spring 1955 and 1965

Food group	Unit	Per capita consumption			Percentage distribution of household expenditures	
		1955	1965	1965 as percent of 1955	1955	1965
Flour, grain products, and rice	Pounds	1.76	1.42	81	4	4
Bread and baked goods	"	2.01	2.32	115	6	8
Total cereals		3.77	3.74	99	10	12
Milk, cream, and cheese (calcium equivalent)	Quarts	4.45	4.07	91	15	13
Meat, poultry, and fish	Pounds	4.14	4.58	111	32	33
Potatoes, vegetables, and fruit	"	10.02	9.28	93	19	19
Fats and oils	"	0.89	0.82	92	4	3
Sugar and sweets	"	1.25	1.12	90	3	3
Soup and other mixtures	"	0.46	0.59	128	2	3
Beverages (soft drinks, punches, etc.)		---	---	---	8	10
Other		---	---	---	7	4
Total		---	---	---	100	100

Source: Food Consumption of Households in the United States, Spring 1965 (Preliminary Report), USDA, Agricultural Research Service.

Table 15.--Wheat and feed grain price relationships per 100 pounds, July-September 1967, with comparisons

Region or State	Feed grain	July-September 1965				July-September 1966				July-September 1967			
		Wheat	Feed grain	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Feed grain	Wheat over feed grain		Wheat	Feed grain	Wheat over feed grain	
				Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/			Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/			Actual	Adjusted for feed value 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Soft Red:													
Corn Belt													
Illinois	Corn	2.31	2.15	.16	.05	3.01	2.42	.59	.46	2.28	2.04	.24	.13
Ohio	"	2.32	2.21	.11	-.01	2.92	2.39	.53	.40	2.18	2.04	.14	.03
Indiana	"	2.25	2.15	.10	-.01	2.87	2.35	.52	.40	2.15	2.02	.13	.02
Missouri	"	2.28	2.21	.07	-.05	2.98	2.39	.59	.46	2.24	2.16	.08	-.03
Mid. Atlantic													
Pennsylvania	Corn	2.23	2.54	-.31	-.44	2.78	2.67	.11	-.03	2.17	2.55	-.38	-.51
Maryland	"	2.12	2.44	-.32	-.45	2.67	2.57	.10	-.04	2.03	2.35	-.32	-.44
Virginia	"	2.29	2.38	-.09	-.22	2.77	2.54	.23	.10	2.31	2.45	-.14	-.27
Southeast:													
North Carolina	Corn	2.29	2.37	-.08	-.20	2.83	2.57	.26	.12	2.38	2.36	.02	-.10
South Carolina	"	2.39	2.46	-.07	-.20	2.83	2.55	.28	.15	2.44	2.44	0	-.13
Georgia	"	2.39	2.47	-.08	-.21	2.81	2.53	.28	.15	2.39	2.32	.07	-.05
Alabama	"	2.39	2.40	-.01	-.14	2.86	2.49	.37	.24	2.39	2.48	-.09	-.22
Mississippi Delta:													
Arkansas	Corn	2.19	2.27	-.08	-.20	2.84	2.40	.44	.31	2.26	2.35	-.09	-.21
Mississippi	"	2.21	2.48	-.27	-.40	2.84	2.65	.19	.05	2.25	2.50	-.25	-.38
Louisiana	"	2.22	2.32	-.10	-.22	2.86	2.35	.51	.39	2.34	2.41	-.07	-.20
Hard Winter:													
Central Great Plains:													
Nebraska	Sorghum grain	2.18	1.78	.40	.20	2.88	1.81	1.07	.87	2.23	1.77	.46	.26
Kansas	" "	2.23	1.90	.33	.12	2.96	1.93	1.03	.82	2.26	1.88	.38	.17
Colorado	" "	2.14	2.03	.11	-.12	2.78	2.02	.76	.54	2.13	2.00	.13	-.09
Southern Great Plains:													
Oklahoma	Sorghum grain	2.29	1.94	.35	.13	3.01	1.93	1.08	.87	2.37	1.95	.42	.20
Texas	" "	2.28	1.87	.41	.20	2.98	1.82	1.16	.96	2.38	1.88	.50	.29
Hard Spring:													
Northern Great Plains:													
North Dakota	Barley	2.33	1.94	.39	.07	2.88	2.06	.82	.48	2.59	1.97	.62	.30
South Dakota	"	2.34	1.85	.49	.19	2.94	2.01	.93	.60	2.42	1.99	.43	.11
Montana	"	2.00	1.73	.27	-.01	2.59	1.84	.75	.45	2.26	1.77	.49	.20
Western White:													
Pacific Northwest:													
Washington	Barley	2.14	2.11	.03	-.31	2.78	2.28	.50	.13	2.35	2.18	.17	-.18
Oregon	"	2.21	2.21	0	-.36	2.80	2.43	.37	-.03	2.37	2.32	.05	-.33
Idaho	"	2.09	2.01	.08	-.25	2.67	2.15	.52	.17	2.23	1.95	.28	-.04
United States average	Barley	2.21	2.09	.12	-.22	2.86	2.20	.66	.30	2.32	2.12	.20	-.15
" " "	Corn	2.21	2.13	.08	-.03	2.86	2.36	.50	.38	2.32	2.05	.27	.16
" " "	Oats	2.21	1.91	.30	-.01	2.86	2.03	.83	.50	2.32	2.01	.31	-.02
" " "	Rye	2.21	1.69	.52	.12	2.86	1.91	.95	.50	2.32	1.90	.42	-.03
" " "	Sorghum grain	2.21	1.89	.32	.11	2.86	1.87	.99	.78	2.32	1.91	.41	.20

1/ Adjusted for feeding value of each grain, with wheat equal to 100 percent; corn, 95.0 percent; sorghum grain, 90.0 percent; oats and barley, 86.0 percent, and rye, 81.0 percent. Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Production Research Report No. 79, ERS, USDA.

Table 16.--Eastern Soft wheat: Estimated supply and disappearance year beginning July, 1959-67 1/

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Carryover, July 1	25	12	14	29	6	5	8	10	14
Production	194	226	244	188	257	261	214	245	320
Total	219	238	258	217	263	266	222	255	334
Disappearance									
Exports									
Commercial	20	36	56	30	77	40	37	54	
Government	41	30	22	26	29	52	15	23	
Total	61	66	78	56	106	92	52	77	
Domestic disappearance	146	158	151	155	152	166	160	164	
Total disappearance	207	224	229	211	258	258	212	241	
Carryover, June 30	12	14	29	6	5	8	10	14	

1/ The bulk of the Michigan crop and all of the New York crop are white wheat and all stocks in Michigan are white. The data on white wheat are totaled with the soft red winter, shown regularly in the Wheat Situation, to obtain these estimates.

Table 17.--Wheat, white: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest, (Oregon, Washington, and Northern Idaho), January-June 1967, with comparisons

Item	Year beginning July 1966 1/	January-June 1966 1/	July-December 1966 1/	January-June 1967 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply				
Beginning carryover				
Stocks on farms	2/6,272	2/21,071	2/6,272	2/18,222
Stocks off farms	12,013	51,547	12,013	47,382
Total	18,285	72,618	18,285	65,604
Production	2/125,683	---	2/125,683	---
Inshipments by rail and truck 3/	4/3,753	4/534	4/1,821	4/1,932
Total supply	147,721	73,152	145,789	67,536
Disappearance				
Used for seed	4,418	341	3,926	492
Used for feed	4,558	7,199	2,628	1,930
Milled for flour	7,581	4,019	3,876	3,705
Total domestic	16,557	11,559	10,430	6,127
Outshipments by rail and water 5/	6/119,853	6/47,420	6/61,477	6/58,376
Total disappearance	136,410	58,979	71,907	64,503
Ending carryover	10,428	18,285	65,604	10,428
Total distribution	146,838	77,264	137,511	74,931
Difference, unaccounted 7/	+ 883	- 4,112	+ 8,278	- 7,395

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on variety survey and SRS reports.
3/ Grain, only. Imports included with inshipments.
4/ Percentage of white wheat applied to all truck inshipments. Rail inshipments from reports of terminals.
5/ Grain, only. Water outshipments are inspections for export.
6/ Inspected exports available by class. Rail outshipments based on percentage white in inspected exports.
7/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution due to amount in transit, etc., and various unknown in components. Minus sign indicates total distribution exceeds total supply.

Data made available through the Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Washington Wheat Commission, Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, and Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

Table 18.--Rotterdam, c.i.f., quotations for cargoes/parcels in nearest shipment position, by months, 1963-67 1/

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.
	Argentina, 63½ pounds												
1963	---	---	---	2.84	2.84	2.87	---	2.98	2.94	---	2.73	2.75	2.85
1964	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.63	2.54	2.50	2.43	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50
1965	2.39	2.45	2.42	2.44	2.43	2.43	---	2.51	2.47	2.40	---	---	2.44
1966	---	---	---	2.59	2.24	2.57	2.60	2.56	2.61	2/2.64	2/2.68	---	2.56
1967	---	---	---	---									
	Canada, No. 2 Manitoba												
1963	2.74	2.73	2.80	2.94	2.91	---	---	2.91	2.88	2.87	2.83	2.86	2.85
1964	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.92	2.96	2.95	2.95	2.77	2.76	2.75	2.77	2.78	2.85
1965	2.77	2.78	2.81	2.82	2.82	---	2.91	2.95	2.94	2.88	2.82	2.90	2.85
1966	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.88	2.92	2.98	3.02	3.00	2.96	2/2.94	2/2.96	2/2.94	2.95
1967	2/2.96	2/2.91	2/2.82	2.88									
	United States: No. 2 Hard Winter, 12 percent, Gulf Ports												
1963	2.74	2.54	2.59	2.70	2.70	2.66	2.69	2.65	2.63	2.69	2.67	2.68	2.66
1964	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.79	2.72	2.68	2.50	2.46	2.39	2.37	2.38	2.61
1965	2.37	2.36	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.31	2.46	2.38
1966	2.57	2.62	2.61	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.58	2.60	2.65	2/2.72	2/2.72	2/2.72	2.63
1967	2/2.66	2/2.56	2/2.54	2/2.63									

1/ World Wheat Statistics, 1967.

2/ Prices quoted first of month from Hamburg Price Sheet for Rotterdam.

Table 19.--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, Canada, France, Australia and Argentina, average 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1964-67

Crop years 1/	Supply			Disappearance	
	Beginning carryover 2/	Production	Total 3/	Domestic 3/	Exports including flour
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
United States					
Average 1955-59	1,031	1,095	2,134	598	450
Average 1960-64	1,228	1,222	2,456	605	721
1964	901	1,283	2,186	644	725
1965	817	1,316	2,134	732	867
1966 4/	535	1,311	1,848	680	742
1967 4/	426	1,554	1,981	707	750
Canada					
Average 1955-59	617	466	1,083	159	294
Average 1960-64	509	538	1,047	148	407
1964	459	600	1,060	147	400
1965	513	649	1,162	157	585
1966 4/	420	827	1,247	155	518
1967 4/	574	593	1,167	155	450
France					
Average 1955-59	63	355	447	326	60
Average 1960-64	84	432	539	352	102
1964	83	508	618	372	173
1965	73	542	643	371	177
1966 4/	95	415	537	362	112
1967 4/	63	518	602	352	165
Australia					
Average 1955-59	62	168	230	74	100
Average 1960-64	34	305	339	78	234
1964	25	369	394	97	270
1965	27	260	287	91	177
1966 4/	19	462	481	86	325
1967 4/	70	280	350	90	235
Argentina					
Average 1955-59	57	226	283	142	91
Average 1960-64	38	263	301	132	113
1964	88	414	502	141	230
1965	131	228	359	139	205
1966 4/	15	234	249	145	88
1967 4/	16	330	346	140	175
Total--5 countries					
Average 1955-59	1,830	2,310	4,177	1,299	995
Average 1960-64	1,893	2,760	4,682	1,315	1,577
1964	1,556	3,174	4,760	1,401	1,798
1965	1,561	2,995	4,585	1,490	2,011
1966 4/	1,084	3,249	4,362	1,428	1,785
1967 4/	1,149	3,275	4,446	1,444	1,775

1/ Year beginning July 1 for United States and France, August 1 for Canada, and December 1 for Australia and Argentina. 2/ From previous crops. 3/ Supply and disappearance for U. S., Canada, and France include imports. Australian and Argentine imports are generally insignificant. 4/ Preliminary.

Compiled from records of Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 20.--WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,785	29,692	30,121	20.1	27.9	19.7	14,649	22,517	16,135	827.3	592.9
United States	48,481	49,843	59,950	25.2	26.3	25.9	33,254	35,670	42,287	1,310.6	1,553.7
Mexico	1,971	1,688	--	29.4	35.0	--	1,577	1,609	2,000	59.1	73.5
Total 5/	77,325	81,319	92,169	23.5	27.0	24.1	49,505	59,827	60,446	2,198.2	2,221.0
South America:											
Argentina	11,651	12,883	--	22.6	18.2	--	7,164	6,380	--	234.4	--
Brazil	1,395	--	--	6.5	--	--	247	350	--	12.9	--
Chile	2,090	1,813	--	21.3	23.8	--	1,213	1,174	--	42.9	--
Colombia	350	272	185	13.1	16.9	--	125	125	--	4.6	--
Ecuador	166	161	161	13.7	13.0	13.7	62	57	60	2.1	2.2
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	13.9	13.9	150	140	140	5.2	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	1,200	--	14.1	13.0	--	424	425	--	15.6	--
Total 5/	17,378	17,947	19,754	20.0	17.9	20.1	9,467	8,737	10,783	321.0	396.2
Europe:											
Austria	683	775	--	38.3	42.5	--	712	897	900	33.0	33.1
Belgium	513	525	486	57.1	45.5	55.4	798	650	733	23.9	26.9
Denmark	299	232	225	59.8	63.3	61.7	487	400	378	14.7	13.9
Finland	598	516	638	25.9	26.3	23.0	422	369	400	13.6	14.7
France	10,459	9,865	9,809	41.3	42.1	52.8	11,746	11,297	14,103	415.1	518.2
Germany, West	3,430	3,431	3,494	50.7	48.5	60.1	4,731	4,533	5,717	166.5	210.1
Greece	2,690	2,515	2,312	23.5	28.6	29.4	1,722	1,959	1,848	72.0	67.9
Ireland	294	131	186	43.9	45.6	45.2	351	163	229	6.0	8.4
Italy	11,009	10,561	9,884	27.6	32.7	33.8	8,256	9,406	9,100	345.6	334.4
Luxembourg	48	42	38	33.9	34.0	56.2	44	39	58	1.4	2.1
Netherlands	326	366	381	65.8	60.0	70.8	583	597	734	21.9	27.0
Norway	21	4	4	38.0	37.8	46.8	22	4	5	.1	.2
Portugal	1,754	1,211	1,600	11.0	9.3	14.9	526	306	650	11.2	23.9
Spain	10,251	10,380	10,549	14.8	17.0	18.8	4,120	4,813	5,400	176.9	198.4
Sweden	683	472	617	46.1	44.8	65.7	858	576	1,103	21.1	40.5
Switzerland	257	259	250	49.0	45.4	48.5	343	320	330	11.8	12.1
United Kingdom	2,064	2,238	2,300	58.6	58.3	60.9	3,293	3,552	3,800	130.5	139.6
Total Western Europe 5/	45,384	43,528	43,558	31.6	33.7	38.4	39,017	39,884	45,491	1,465.5	1,671.5
Albania	273	--	--	12.5	--	--	92	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,057	2,817	--	25.2	41.1	--	2,100	3,151	--	115.8	--
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,125	--	35.5	37.2	--	1,682	2,150	--	79.0	--
Germany, East	1,027	1,196	--	46.1	46.7	--	1,288	1,521	--	55.9	--
Hungary	2,594	2,518	--	26.2	30.9	--	1,849	2,120	--	77.9	--
Poland	3,626	4,198	--	28.2	31.9	--	2,787	3,648	--	134.0	--
Romania	7,256	7,497	--	19.5	25.5	--	3,823	5,200	--	191.1	--
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,522	4,645	25.9	37.4	38.5	3,618	4,600	4,870	169.0	178.9
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,707	25,123	25,375	25.6	32.9	35.0	17,239	22,475	24,155	825.8	887.5
Total Europe 5/	70,091	68,651	68,933	29.5	33.4	37.1	56,256	62,359	69,646	2,291.3	2,559.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	173,000	--	11.5	17.0	--	50,000	80,000	--	2,939.5	--

Africa:												
Algeria	4,733	3,656	--	10.0	7.3	--	1,290	722	1,350	26.5	49.6
Ethiopia	914	--	--	10.5	--	--	268	--	--	--	--
Morocco	3,905	4,043	--	9.7	7.4	--	1,036	812	1,090	29.8	40.0
Sudan	47	141	--	23.0	20.3	--	30	78	93	2.9	3.4
Tunisia	2,661	2,088	--	6.0	6.2	--	432	350	370	12.9	13.6
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,340	1,450	38.4	40.2	38.0	1,504	1,465	1,500	53.8	55.1
Kenya	265	344	377	17.2	18.4	18.6	124	172	191	6.3	7.0
South Africa, Republic of	2,830	2,463	--	11.2	8.2	--	862	549	--	20.2	--
Total 5/	17,628	16,003	18,287	11.9	10.6	12.3	5,712	4,638	6,130	170.4	225.2
Asia:											
Cyprus	178	152	--	11.0	13.5	--	54	56	--	2.1	--
Iran	4,925	5,320	--	20.4	22.1	--	2,740	3,190	3,800	117.2	139.6
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.7	--	--	726	630	700	23.1	25.7
Israel	128	203	235	19.5	15.0	32.8	68	83	210	3.0	7.7
Jordan	604	528	674	8.1	9.2	13.5	133	132	248	4.8	9.1
Lebanon	142	160	168	9.8	13.8	15.3	38	60	70	2.2	2.6
Turkey	16,000	17,700	17,800	16.0	17.0	18.6	6,980	8,200	9,000	301.3	330.7
Syria	2,750	2,800	--	9.7	5.2	--	728	400	800	14.7	29.4
China, Mainland	62,500	60,500	--	12.2	12.2	--	20,700	20,100	--	738.5	--
Afghanistan	5,700	5,800	--	14.3	12.8	--	2,200	2,023	2,600	74.3	95.5
India	33,123	31,624	32,000	12.0	12.5	13.2	10,809	10,720	11,500	393.9	422.5
Japan	1,475	1,041	911	34.4	36.2	40.0	1,381	1,025	991	37.7	36.4
Pakistan	12,301	13,167	14,500	12.1	11.1	11.1	4,065	3,971	4,400	145.9	161.7
Total 5/	144,092	143,566	147,847	13.0	13.1	14.2	51,127	51,208	57,007	1,881.6	2,094.6
Oceania:											
Australia	15,805	20,275	22,000	19.3	22.8	12.7	8,298	12,570	7,600	461.9	280.0
New Zealand	197	219	250	46.3	54.0	--	248	322	--	11.8	--
Total	16,002	20,494	22,250	19.6	23.1	13.3	8,546	12,892	8,000	473.7	295.0
World Total 5/	502,500	521,000	532,000	16.9	19.7	19.2	230,600	280,000	278,000	10,276.0	10,218.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968.
2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 36.7433.
5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown.
6/ Production estimates.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 21.--Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, annual 1958-67, July-December and January-June periods 1960-66*

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Annual											
1958	9.9	33.2	3.2	46.3	4.5	10.0	5.4	5.3	25.2	8.5	33.7
1959	12.6	23.1	4.2	39.9	4.6	8.5	5.6	5.5	24.2	5.2	29.4
1960	10.5	33.1	2.7	46.3	4.5	9.2	5.7	5.0	24.4	7.7	32.1
1961	14.2	27.4	.7	42.3	4.5	11.3	6.6	4.5	26.9	7.5	34.4
1962	7.9	40.7	.5	49.1	4.7	7.1	6.1	3.7	21.6	20.6	42.2
1963	6.9	29.2	.6	36.7	4.7	6.7	6.3	3.7	21.4	10.0	31.4
1964	5.3	32.5	2.4	40.2	4.9	10.5	6.0	3.8	25.2	2.1	27.3
1965	12.9	33.2	1.7	47.8	5.2	9.8	5.6	4.4	25.0	3.8	28.8
1966 4/	19.0	27.9	1.6	48.5	5.1	10.4	5.2	4.7	25.4	4.4	29.8
1967 4/	18.7	24.0	1.5	44.2	5.2	10.5	5.6	4.7	26.0	4.0	30.0
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Half years											
1960											
July-Dec.	10,499	33,108	2,359	45,966	2,301	7,440	5,255	2,254	17,250	2,851	20,101
Jan.-June	25,865	---	319	26,184	2,198	1,701	457	2,736	7,092	4,872	11,964
1961											
July-Dec.	14,220	27,336	720	42,276	2,249	8,566	6,068	2,168	19,051	3,745	22,796
Jan.-June	19,480	---	23	19,503	2,301	2,713	528	2,325	7,867	3,748	11,615
1962											
July-Dec.	7,888	40,698	203	48,789	2,382	3,672	5,580	1,651	13,285	11,834	25,119
Jan.-June	23,670	---	345	24,015	2,278	3,470	485	2,041	8,274	8,818	17,092
1963											
July-Dec.	6,923	29,178	313	36,414	2,393	6,199	5,779	1,550	15,921	5,728	21,649
Jan.-June	14,765	---	336	15,101	2,335	512	503	2,133	5,483	4,315	9,798
1964											
July-Dec.	5,303	32,476	1,080	38,859	2,450	6,919	5,498	1,674	16,541	1,335	17,876
Jan.-June	20,983	---	1,335	22,318	2,489	3,595	478	2,127	8,689	776	9,465
1965											
July-Dec.	12,853	33,223	500	46,576	2,594	6,540	5,167	1,919	16,220	1,538	17,758
Jan.-June	28,818	---	1,254	30,072	2,628	3,234	449	2,474	8,785	2,276	11,061
1966 4/											
July-Dec.	19,011	27,921	695	47,627	2,630	7,862	4,806	2,071	17,369	1,961	19,330
Jan.-June	28,297	---	932	29,229	2,509	2,870	418	2,592	8,389	2,431	10,820

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals and stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Preliminary. Imports and distribution for 1967 are estimated. *Revised data based on 1964 Census of Agriculture, for the years 1959 through 1964.

Earlier data in following releases: Annual--1934-60, WS-180, August 1962, and Grain and Feed Statistics, issued June 1962. Half years--1949-60, Grain and Feed Statistics, issued June 1962; 1944-53, WS-152, February 1957; 1934-43, available but not published.

Table 22.--Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, October 1, 1967

State	Country warehouses	Terminal warehouses	Bin sites	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	1.0	---	---	1.0
Iowa	---	43.5	---	43.5
Kansas	78.0	208.3	6.5	292.8
Michigan	15.7	2.8	---	18.5
Minnesota	209.0	1,226.8	---	1,435.8
Missouri	---	82.6	---	82.6
Montana	52.0	---	3.5	55.5
Nebraska	42.9	178.3	3.4	224.6
New York	---	3.8	---	3.8
North Dakota	2,125.6	16.1	242.7	2,384.4
South Dakota	875.2	---	218.4	1,093.6
Washington	---	35.5	---	35.5
Wisconsin	---	680.8	---	680.8
Wyoming	1.2	---	---	1.2
Sub-total	3,400.6	2,478.5	474.5	6,353.6
All other positions	---	---	---	383.7
U. S. total	3,400.6	2,478.5	474.5	6,737.3

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 23.--Canadian rye: Supply and disappearance averages 1935-54, annual 1955-67

Year beginning August 1	Supply			Disappearance	
	Carryover 1/	Production	Total 2/	Domestic 2/	Exports including flour
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average:					
1935-39	2.2	9.2	11.4	6.7	2.1
1940-44	6.9	12.8	19.7	9.2	4.3
1945-49	3.3	13.2	16.7	4.8	7.7
1950-54	11.7	19.3	31.0	6.3	10.3
1955	19.9	13.8	33.8	5.1	12.9
1956	15.8	8.4	24.2	5.6	5.4
1957	13.2	8.4	21.6	6.1	5.4
1958	10.1	7.7	17.8	6.2	3.2
1959	8.4	8.4	16.9	5.6	4.5
1960	6.8	10.2	17.0	7.0	2.6
1961	7.4	6.5	14.0	5.8	4.4
1962	3.8	12.0	15.9	4.4	7.3
1963	4.2	12.8	17.2	4.6	5.5
1964	7.1	12.2	19.3	6.1	4.9
1965	8.3	16.7	25.0	6.4	8.1
1966	10.5	17.2	27.7	8.3	10.0
1967 3/	9.4	13.4	22.8		

1/ From previous crops.
2/ Includes imports.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 24.--Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1966 and 1967 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	Average 1960-64	1966	1967 3/	1966	1967 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	616	726	758	17.5	23.7	17.7	274	437	334	17.2	13.4
United States	1,699	1,283	1,102	19.2	21.8	21.8	827	709	610	27.9	24.0
Total	2,315	2,009	1,860	18.7	22.5	20.1	1,101	1,146	944	45.1	37.4
South America:											
Argentina	1,553	1,202	--	12.0	8.8	--	474	270	--	10.6	--
Europe:											
Austria	451	356	--	35.0	40.2	--	401	363	385	14.3	15.2
Belgium	112	74	68	48.4	40.2	49.6	138	76	86	3.0	3.5
Denmark	356	114	89	46.3	48.0	46.9	418	139	106	5.5	4.2
Finland	230	230	267	24.0	20.3	--	140	119	--	4.7	--
France	620	489	472	23.7	28.7	32.7	373	356	359	14.0	14.1
Germany, West	2,905	2,522	2,407	43.7	42.1	52.2	3,225	2,696	3,192	106.1	125.7
Greece	59	32	27	15.9	18.7	20.4	24	15	14	0.6	0.6
Italy	139	115	114	25.2	28.5	28.0	89	83	81	3.3	3.2
Luxembourg	8	6	8	34.1	44.7	40.9	7	7	8	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	291	183	181	47.9	41.0	49.9	354	190	229	7.5	9.0
Norway	3	1	1	39.0	32.5	44.3	3	1	1	--	--
Portugal	745	645	647	8.6	10.3	12.2	163	168	200	6.6	7.9
Spain	1,157	961	954	13.4	14.6	12.7	393	357	307	14.1	12.1
Sweden	160	97	149	37.8	34.3	50.1	154	85	190	3.4	7.5
Switzerland	37	40	40	54.8	55.1	58.1	51	56	59	2.2	2.2
United Kingdom	19	10	11	42.1	44.1	46.5	20	11	13	0.4	0.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,294	5,877	5,822	32.1	31.6	36.2	5,955	4,724	5,352	186.0	210.7
Bulgaria	160	104	--	15.6	21.2	--	64	56	--	2.2	--
Czechoslovakia	1,071	964	--	33.5	32.0	--	911	784	--	30.9	--
Germany, East	2,088	1,905	--	33.6	33.9	--	1,784	1,642	--	64.7	--
Hungary	621	549	--	17.3	17.4	--	273	242	--	9.5	--
Poland	11,615	10,813	--	25.1	28.4	--	7,405	7,791	--	306.7	--
Romania	216	225	--	16.5	19.2	--	91	110	--	4.3	--
Yugoslavia	437	348	346	16.6	19.9	18.2	185	176	160	6.9	6.3
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,233	14,930	14,633	26.0	28.5	28.5	10,719	10,807	10,596	425.4	417.1
Total Europe 5/	23,527	20,807	20,455	27.9	29.4	30.7	16,674	15,531	15,948	611.4	627.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	33,600	--	13.0	14.1	--	13,300	12,000	--	472.4	--
Asia:											
Turkey	1,560	1,810	1,815	17.0	17.0	17.9	672	780	825	30.7	32.5
World Total 5/	69,650	59,800	65,800	18.3	19.6	19.6	32,300	29,800	32,700	1,174.0	1,288.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop in the Northern Hemisphere in 1967 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1967 and end early in 1968. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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